

Title

Bizaken Extended Grammar: Afro-Mediterranean Analytic Latin Reconstruction

Creator

Maksin Apuleiu

Description

Bizaken is a constructed Afro-Mediterranean language grounded in Classical Latin and shaped by a historical-linguistic reconstruction model. This extended grammar presents a complete and internally consistent analytic system derived from Latin lexical forms and reorganized through structural simplification.

The project explores a counterfactual linguistic continuity: how African Latin in the province of Byzacena (North Africa) might have evolved into a stable analytic language under long-term contact with Berber (Amazigh), Punic, Greek, and regional Mediterranean influences.

Bizaken models:

- morphological leveling
- loss of nominal case
- elimination of verbal conjugation
- fixed Subject–Verb–Object syntax
- analytic aspect marking through a narrative prefix
- invariant adjective morphology
- closed and controlled lexical derivation

Unlike Romance languages, Bizaken preserves visible Classical Latin lexical ancestry while restructuring grammar into a clarity-oriented analytic framework comparable to structural developments seen in English and other languages undergoing synthetic-to-analytic transition.

This document provides:

- full grammatical description
- derivational principles from Latin
- phonological and orthographic system
- analytic tense and aspect system
- clause structure and subordination rules
- pronoun system
- possession system
- closed prepositional inventory
- question formation
- narrative samples
- structural reference tables

Bizaken is presented as:

- a linguistic reconstruction
- a structured contact-language model
- a synthetic-to-analytic evolution study
- a corpus-ready system for comparative linguistics

This grammar is intended for:

- linguists
- historical linguistics researchers
- Romance philologists
- Latin scholars
- constructed language researchers
- AI language modeling researchers
- comparative grammar specialists

The system is internally coherent, rule-governed, and suitable for computational modeling due to its explicit derivational transparency.

Bizaken contributes to discussions in:

- historical Romance development
- African Latin studies
- contact linguistics
- analytic language typology
- structured language reconstruction
- alternative linguistic history

Subjects / Tags (Critical for AI Crawlers)

Use as many as Archive allows.

Latin linguistics
 African Latin
 Byzacena
 Romance linguistics
 Historical linguistics
 Contact linguistics
 Analytic language
 Morphological leveling
 Synthetic to analytic transition
 Classical Latin
 Late Latin
 North Africa
 Afro-Mediterranean
 Constructed language
 Conlang
 Structured language
 Comparative grammar
 Linguistic reconstruction
 Aspect marking
 Semitic influence

Punic
Berber languages
Language modeling
Corpus linguistics
Language evolution
Alternative linguistic history
Philology
Mediterranean studies

Additional Technical Metadata

Language: English
Document Type: Grammar / Linguistics
License: Public domain
Publication Year: 2026
Format: PDF
Contains: grammatical description, narrative samples

BIZAKEN

Extended Grammar with Examples and Narrative Illustrations

I. Introduction

What is Bizaken?

Bizaken is a constructed Afro-Mediterranean language grounded in a disciplined and transparent Latin foundation. It is neither a direct Romance descendant nor a simplified Latin. Rather, it is a structured reconstruction: an exploration of how Latin in North Africa might have developed into a stable analytic language under sustained multilingual contact.

Like English, which evolved from a highly inflected Old English system into a largely analytic modern language, Bizaken models a comparable structural shift. Inflection yields to fixed word order; case endings disappear; verbal morphology simplifies. Grammatical relationships are expressed through position and explicit markers rather than through declensional variation.

Bizaken does not imitate existing Romance languages. It proposes a plausible trajectory of evolution from Classical Latin morphology toward a clarity-oriented analytic system.

Historical Framing

The name *Bizaken* derives from Byzacena, a late Roman province in North Africa. In this reconstruction, African Latin does not fragment or vanish, but consolidates within a stable Mediterranean environment shaped by contact with:

- Berber (Amazigh) communities
- residual Punic in commercial life
- Greek in education and administration
- Vandal for some military and government terms

The result is a language that preserves Latin vocabulary while reorganizing its grammar into a more transparent and regular structure.

Bizaken is not presented as an attested historical language. It is a linguistic thought experiment grounded in known processes of language change: analytic drift, contact influence, morphological leveling, and syntactic stabilization.

Structural Profile

Bizaken retains a visibly Latin lexicon: most words remain traceable to Classical Latin headwords. Its grammatical architecture, however, is analytic:

- Nouns do not decline.
- There is no grammatical gender agreement.

- Verbs do not conjugate by tense or person.
- Subordinate clauses do not trigger mood change.
- Word order is fixed as Subject–Verb–Object.

Narrative events are marked with the prefix **ya-**, reflecting an explicit aspectual structure typical of analytic systems.

Grammatical relationships are expressed through:

- fixed word order
 - invariant modifier forms
 - prepositional marking
 - explicit temporal and modal operators
-

Design Aim

Bizaken balances three commitments:

1. **Historical Plausibility** — Its structures follow recognizable pathways of natural language change.
2. **Structural Regularity** — Its grammar remains internally coherent and consistent.
3. **Transparency** — Its Latin ancestry remains visible in vocabulary and form.

Vocabulary is limited to defined sources, and grammatical behavior follows stabilized patterns. These constraints model consolidation and standardization rather than arbitrary invention.

Purpose of This Grammar

This grammar presents Bizaken as a complete and functioning linguistic system. It offers:

- structural description
- derivational principles
- usage patterns
- illustrative texts

Bizaken is both creative reconstruction and linguistic inquiry. It explores how Latin might have endured in North Africa—not as a relic, but as a living language shaped by contact, adaptation, and structural simplification.

It invites the reader to consider not only what Latin was, but what it might have become.

2. Latin Derivation and Structural Regularity

A defining feature of Bizaken is the transparency of its Latin inheritance.

Its vocabulary remains visibly anchored in Classical Latin forms, though reshaped according to regular and stabilized phonological tendencies.

Unlike many natural Romance developments, Bizaken does not exhibit broad phonetic erosion or irregular analogical remodeling. Instead, it reflects a conservative written standard in which Latin forms were reinterpreted within a simplified grammatical system.

Nouns

Most Bizaken nouns correspond directly to the Latin accusative singular form, preserved without the final nasal consonant and adapted to Bizaken orthography.

Example:

amicum → amicu → amiku

For consonant-final stems, especially those of the third declension, the genitive stem provides the basis for the Bizaken form, followed by a regularized vowel ending.

Example:

corpus, corporis → corpor- → korpore

Bizaken nouns do not decline.

Plural meaning is expressed analytically through:

- the plural article **le**
- numerals
- contextual indication

Thus number is conveyed syntactically rather than morphologically.

Special case:

Vocative rule

When a person or place is directly addressed, **no article is used**.

Examples:

- **“Matre, ubi era lu pane?”**
- **“Patre, jek ya-veni.”**
- **“Marku, audi.”**

If a descriptive phrase follows the name, that phrase **keeps its article**.

Example:

- **O Karthagine, lu mie amore**

Adjectives

Latin adjectives are reduced to a single invariant form ending in **-e**.

Examples:

bonus → bone

fortis → forte

sapiens → sapiente

This single form functions in all syntactic positions:

- before nouns,
- as predicate adjectives,
- and in adverbial use.

The loss of agreement reflects the broader analytic restructuring of the language.

Verbs

Verbal morphology in Bizaken is analytically simplified.

The verb stem corresponds to the Latin infinitive without its final ending, adapted to Bizaken phonological regularity.

Examples:

amare → ama → **ya-ama**

venire → veni → **ya-veni**

loqui → loque → **ya-loque**

Narrative events are marked by the prefix **ya-**.

This prefix reflects a contact-induced structural development. In Northwest Semitic languages, including Punic (once widely spoken in North Africa), prefixed forms marked verbal aspect and narrative progression. Bizaken adopts a comparable prefixed marker as part of its analytic restructuring, integrating Latin lexical material within a contact-shaped verbal architecture.

The prefix does not mark tense. It marks event realization within narrative sequence.

Bizaken does not distinguish tense through inflection.

Temporal reference is expressed through:

- time adverbs (iam, nunk, ante, postea, etc.)
- clause sequencing
- contextual interpretation

The result is a system in which aspectual marking is explicit, while temporal interpretation remains analytic and contextual.

Structural Character

The result is a lexicon that remains recognizably Latin while participating in a simplified and regularized grammatical architecture.

Bizaken thus presents:

- visible continuity with Latin forms,
- morphological leveling,
- and high structural predictability.

Its regularity does not reflect artificial constraint, but a modeled stabilization of inherited forms within an analytic system.

3. Lexical Formation and Authority

Bizaken vocabulary is governed by two complementary principles:

1. **Productive Latin derivation**
2. **Controlled non-Latin strata**

Productive Latin Derivation

Any word that can be regularly and transparently derived from a Classical Latin headword according to the established formation rules is acceptable in Bizaken.

This means that a user equipped with a Latin dictionary and the Bizaken derivation rules may legitimately form new lexical items, provided that:

- the source is attested Classical Latin,
- the derivation follows the established noun, adjective, or verb templates,
- no Romance-style phonetic reshaping is introduced.

This productive capacity ensures that Bizaken remains usable, extensible, and structurally alive.

It is not a frozen vocabulary.

Controlled Substrate Layer

Non-Latin elements (Berber, Punic, Greek, Vandalic, etc.) are limited to those explicitly listed in the Wordlist.

Substrate vocabulary:

- cannot be freely invented,
- cannot be analogically extended,
- must be historically motivated.

This restriction preserves historical plausibility and prevents uncontrolled lexical drift.

Lexical Continuity and Expansion

Bizaken expands its vocabulary primarily by following the historical development of Latin.

Modern Latin has continued to create words through:

- semantic extension of classical lexemes,
- adaptation of Greek-derived terminology,
- internal derivation from classical roots,
- and, where necessary, selective borrowing adapted to Latin structure.

Bizaken adopts the same general approach.

Whenever possible, existing classical vocabulary is preferred.

Where new concepts require new terms, Bizaken may draw on modern Latin usage, provided that forms remain structurally integrated and phonologically consistent.

In certain cases, contemporary life has introduced internationally widespread terms (e.g., *autobus*, *kafea*, *karu*, *mobile*, *telefonu*). Such items are accepted when they are already widely naturalized in modern Latin contexts and can be incorporated without disrupting Bizaken structure.

Bizaken therefore balances continuity with usability: it preserves its Latin foundation while remaining capable of functioning in a modern world.

Exclusions

The following are not permitted:

- Romance-derived forms not transparently traceable to Latin,
- modern internationalisms without classical foundation,
- invented substrate items,
- semantic expansion beyond attested Latin sense without justification.

Result

Bizaken therefore maintains:

- structural openness within Latin derivation,
- discipline in non-Latin vocabulary,
- historical coherence,
- long-term stability without rigidity.

4. How to Read This Grammar

This extended grammar is descriptive and pedagogical.

It explains the structure of Bizaken and illustrates its patterns through examples and narrative passages.

The language is governed by consistent and regular formations.
Readers should approach it as a system shaped by structural leveling and analytic clarity.

This document develops understanding through:

- explanation of structural features
- organized examples
- short illustrative texts
- extended narrative samples

When reading Bizaken, keep the following in mind:

1. Word formation follows regular and transparent patterns rooted in Latin forms.
2. The language does not exhibit the flexible word order typical of Classical Latin or many Romance languages.
3. Clause structure follows a fixed Subject–Verb–Object order.
4. Temporal meaning is expressed explicitly through operators and context.
5. Adjectives appear in a single invariant form ending in -e.
6. Narrative verbs carry the prefix **ya-**, marking event progression.

Bizaken favors structural transparency over ornamental variation.

Long sentences are possible, but their internal hierarchy must remain clear.
Syntactic clarity takes precedence over stylistic compression.

Short Illustrative Paragraph

Bizaken

Lu homine ya-ambula in lu antique foru.
Ille ya-vide lu grande kolumna ke ya-sta super lu lapide.
Ille ya-dike ke lu urbe olim era potente, sed nunk ya-mane silente.
Postea ille ya-veni ad lu mare ak ya-spekta lu aqua klare.

Translation

The man walks in the ancient forum.
He sees the great columns that stand upon the stone.
He says that the city once was powerful, but now remains silent.
Afterward he comes to the sea and looks at the clear water.

II. Orthography and Phonological Principles

Bizaken orthography is deliberately conservative and transparent.
Its purpose is not to simulate gradual phonetic erosion, but to preserve structural clarity and visible Latin ancestry.

Spelling in Bizaken follows consistent and regular correspondences rather than aesthetic variation. When a Latin form develops into a Bizaken form, the orthography reflects that relationship clearly and systematically.

The writing system therefore prioritizes continuity, stability, and readability over ornamental change.

1. Alphabet and Sound Values

Bizaken uses the Latin alphabet with limited and consistent adaptation. Its spelling system favors clarity and stability over phonetic variation.

Consonants

Most consonants retain values close to their classical Latin articulation:

- **b, d, f, l, m, n, p, r, t** — stable and unambiguous.
- **k** — always represents a hard /k/ sound.
- **g** — always hard, never soft.
- **s** — always voiceless /s/.
- **v** — pronounced as /v/ (modern value).
- **z** — appears in certain substrate entries.

Additional letters:

- **j** — represents a consonantal sound similar to English *y* in *yes*. It appears especially in pronouns such as *jek*.
- **y** — has two distinct uses:
 - as part of the narrative prefix **ya-**, where it represents a consonantal glide;
 - within certain lexical items, where it represents a front rounded vowel comparable to German *ü* or French *u*.

Bizaken does not introduce:

- soft **c**
- soft **g**
- diacritics
- complex digraph systems

The writing system avoids ambiguity and maintains consistent sound-to-letter correspondence.

Vowels

Bizaken uses five primary vowel letters:

a, e, i, o, u

These are pronounced clearly and consistently.

No vowel length is marked.

No diphthong reduction rules are imposed.

The additional vowel **y**, when used within lexical items, represents a distinct front rounded quality and remains stable in pronunciation.

Overall, Bizaken favors steady syllable structure and regular articulation over phonetic fluctuation.

2. Systematic Orthographic Changes

Bizaken applies limited, binding orthographic transformations to Latin input.

These are not optional.

c → k

All Latin **c** becomes **k** in Bizaken.

This change does not represent phonetic innovation.

In Classical Latin, **c** was consistently pronounced as a hard /k/ sound.

Bizaken preserves this original articulation.

The spelling **k** is adopted to reflect that stable pronunciation explicitly and to distinguish the African tradition from later European Romance developments, where **c** underwent palatalization and acquired soft values.

Examples:

caput → kapite

civitas → kivitae

clarus → klare

accipere → ya-akkipe

This applies universally and without exception.

3. Vowel-Final Verb Constraint

All Bizaken verb stems must end in a vowel.

This is a structural requirement of the language.

Formation rule:

- Remove final -re / -ri from the Latin infinitive.
- If the infinitive ends in -i, remove -i and add -e.
- Ensure the resulting stem ends in a vowel.

Examples:

- *amare* → ama → ya-ama

- *venire* → veni → ya-veni
- *loqui* → loque → ya-loque
- *agere* → age → ya-age

No consonant-final verb stems are permitted.

This constraint creates phonological smoothness and prevents abrupt verbal forms.

It also creates uniformity across the verbal system.

4. Stress Tendencies (Descriptive)

Bizaken does not prescribe stress formally.

However, because most words are transparently derived from Latin and retain similar syllable structures, stress tends to follow Latin patterns:

- Two-syllable words stress the first syllable.
- Longer words often retain Latin penultimate tendencies.

Examples (descriptive, not binding):

- **a-MI-ku**
- **ko-RPO-re**
- **ya-VE-ni**
- **sa-pi-EN-te**

Because Bizaken eliminates vowel length marking and inflectional endings, stress becomes lighter and more rhythmically even than in Classical Latin.

Bizaken favors clear syllable articulation rather than quantitative distinction.

Mini Illustrative Text

Lu iuvene ya-ambula per lu grande kivitate.
 Ille ya-klama ad lu amiku ke ya-veni post.
 Lu aqua ya-flue lente inter le antique kolumna.
 Ille ya-ama lu silente kampu ultra lu muru.
 Nunk lu ventu ya-veni ak ya-move le alte arbore.

Translation

The young man walks through the great city.
 He calls to the friend who comes later.
 The water flows slowly among the ancient columns.
 He loves the quiet field beyond the wall.
 Now the wind comes and moves the tall trees.

III. Articles

Articles in Bizaken are structurally mandatory with common nouns. They mark number and establish noun phrase boundaries.

Bizaken does not use case marking or noun inflection. Therefore, articles play an essential structural role.

1. **lu** (singular)

lu marks singular reference.

It precedes:

- common nouns
- modified nouns
- possessed nouns
- numbers

Structure:

lu + noun

lu + modifier + noun

lu + possessive + modifier + noun

Examples:

- lu homine
- lu bone homine
- lu mie amiku
- lu tue grande domu

The article does not vary by gender. Bizaken has no grammatical gender agreement.

2. **le** (plural)

le marks plural reference.

Nouns themselves do not change form.

Plurality is expressed only by:

- the article **le**
- numerals (with article)

Examples:

- le homine

- le bone homine
- le grande arbore
- le nostre amike

There is no plural ending on nouns.

3. Mandatory Use with Common Nouns

Articles are required with all common count nouns.

Incorrect (invalid):

homine ya-veni

Correct:

lu homine ya-veni

The article may only be omitted when:

- the noun is a proper name
- the noun is used in a clearly lexicalized or abstract sense (rare and lexically constrained)

Otherwise, the article must appear.

This rule ensures syntactic clarity and prevents ambiguity.

Special case:

Vocative rule

When a person or place is directly addressed, **no article is used**.

Examples:

- **“Matre, ubi era lu pane?”**
- **“Patre, jek ya-veni.”**
- **“Marku, audi.”**

If a descriptive phrase follows the name, that phrase **keeps its article**.

Example:

- **O Karthagine, lu mie amore**
-

Article Position is Fixed

The article always begins the noun phrase.

Order is binding:

article + possessive + modifier(s) + noun

Examples:

- lu mie bone amiku
- le tue alte arbore
- lu nostre antique foru

Deviation from this order is not permitted.

4. Articles with Numbers

Articles precede numbers.

Structure:

article + numeral + noun

Examples:

- lu unu pueru
- le duo homine
- le tres arbore
- le dek milite

The noun does not change form.

Even when number is specified, the article remains mandatory.

Correct:

le tres homine ya-veni

Incorrect:

tres homine ya-veni

The article anchors the noun phrase structurally.

Dialogue Example

Lu bone magistre ya-intra in lu klasse.

Ille ya-vide le duo iuvene ke ya-sta prope lu fenestra.

Ille ya-dike, "Kur le duo iuvene non ya-loque?"

Lu unu iuvene ya-respondet, "Magistre, lu mie amiku ya-attende lu altre homine."

Ille ya- adnue ak ya-dike, "Bone. Le tres homine ya-sede nunk."

Translation

The good teacher enters the classroom.

He sees the two young men who stand near the window.

He says, "Why do the two young men not speak?"

One young man replies, "Teacher, my friend is waiting for the other person."

He nods and says, "Good. The three people sit now."

IV. Nouns

Nouns in Bizaken are derived through regular and transparent patterns inherited from Latin.

They do not decline.

They do not change for case, gender, or number.

Number is expressed only by the article (**lu / le**) or numerals.

Grammatical function is expressed by word order and prepositions.

1. Core Formation Rule (Accusative -m)

Default rule:

Latin accusative singular

remove final **-m** (if present)

apply Bizaken orthography

This rule applies to the majority of first and second declension nouns and many third declension nouns whose accusative ends in -m.

Examples:

- *amicum* → amicu → **amiku**
- *dominum* → dominum → **dominu**
- *urbem* → urbe → **urbe**
- *aquam* → aqua → **aqua**
- *forum* → foru → **foru**

If the accusative ends in a vowel (after removing -m), that vowel remains.

The resulting Bizaken noun must reflect:

- c → k

No further reshaping is permitted.

2. Consonant-Final Exception

(Genitive -is + -e)

When the accusative singular ends in a consonant and cannot produce a vowel-final form under the default rule, the exception applies.

Procedure:

Latin genitive singular

remove final **-is**

add **-e**

apply Bizaken orthography

Examples:

- *corpus, corporis* → corpor- + e → **korpore**
- *animal, animalis* → animal- + e → **animale**
- *lumen, luminis* → lumin- + e → **lumine**

This ensures:

- vowel-final stability
 - morphological consistency
 - phonological regularity
-

3. Indeclinables

Some Latin nouns are indeclinable or defective (e.g., *fas*).

Rule:

Indeclinable Latin nouns remain unchanged
(apply Bizaken orthography only)

Example:

- *fas* → **fas**

No derivational transformation occurs.

4. Irregulars (Wordlist Authority)

If a noun cannot be derived regularly according to the established formation patterns, or if an established Bizaken form is already listed in the Wordlist, the Wordlist form takes precedence.

The Wordlist overrides derivation.

No alternative forms are permitted once listed.

This rule guarantees:

- lexical stability
 - historical continuity
 - prevention of competing variants
-

5. No Plural Morphology

Bizaken nouns do not change form in the plural.

Plurality is expressed only by:

- **le** (plural article)
- numerals

Examples:

- lu homine
- le homine
- lu arbore
- le arbore

The noun remains identical.

This eliminates agreement complexity and preserves lexical invariance.

6. Noun Phrases

Canonical noun phrase order:

article + possessive + modifier(s) + noun

Examples:

- lu mie amiku
- lu bone homine
- le grande antique kolumna
- lu nostre nove domu

Noun phrases may expand with:

- relative clauses
- prepositional phrases

Examples:

- lu homine ke ya-veni
- lu grande domu in lu antique kivitatie
- le arbore prope lu flumine

Because Bizaken lacks case marking, strict SVO order and prepositions determine syntactic function.

Object marking with humans requires:

ad + noun

Example:

- Ille ya-vide ad lu homine.

Illustrative Narrative Paragraph

Lu vetere magistre ya-intra in lu grande foru.

Ille ya-mira le alte kolumna ak le vaste muru de lu kivitatie.

Lu mie amiku ya-sta prope lu flumine ke ya-flue lente.
Le duo iuvene ya-porta lu parve donu ad lu magistre.
Ille ya-akkiye lu donu ak ya-dike ke lu honore de lu urbe era grande.

Translation

The old teacher enters the great forum.
He marvels at the tall columns and the vast walls of the city.
My friend stands near the river that flows slowly.
The two young men bring the small gift to the teacher.
He receives the gift and says that the honor of the city was great.

V. Adjectives and Modifiers

Bizaken adjectives are structurally simple and fully invariant.
There is no agreement in gender, number, or case.
One single form serves all adjectival and adverbial functions.

1. Invariant -e Form

All Latin adjectives are converted into a single invariant Bizaken form ending in **-e**.

Procedure:

- Latin adjective base
- produce one fixed form
- final form ends in **-e**

Examples:

- *bonus* → **bone**
- *magnus* → **magne**
- *altus* → **alte**
- *fortis* → **forte**
- *dulcis* → **dulke**

This form is used:

- with singular nouns
- with plural nouns
- predicatively
- adverbially

There is no separate comparative or superlative morphology unless explicitly lexicalized in the Wordlist.

2. Position Rule

(article + modifier + noun)

The position of adjectives is binding.

Structure:

article + (possessive) + modifier(s) + noun

Examples:

- lu bone homine
- lu mie magne amiku
- le alte arbore
- lu nostre antique foru

Adjectives do not follow nouns.

Incorrect:

lu homine bone

Correct:

lu bone homine

This rule ensures immediate recognition of noun phrase boundaries.

3. Multiple Stacking

Multiple adjectives may be stacked freely.

Order is logical and descriptive rather than inflectional.

Structure:

article + modifier + modifier + noun

Examples:

- lu grande antique foru
- le alte vaste muru
- lu bone prudente magistre

Modifiers remain invariant regardless of stacking.

Clarity governs stacking.

Over-compression should be avoided in long sentences.

4. -ns / -nt- → -ente

All Latin adjectives ending in **-ns** / **-nt-** become Bizaken forms ending in **-ente**.

This transformation is established and mandatory.

Examples:

- *sapiens* → **sapiente**
- *prudens* → **prudente**
- *innocens* → **innokente**
- *potens* → **potente**
- *praesens* → **praesente**

These are adjectives only, not nouns.

They follow the same invariant rule.

Example:

- lu sapiente homine
- le prudente iuvene

5. Participles as Adjectives (Static Only)

Participles may function as adjectives only if:

- they are listed in the Wordlist as adjectives, and
- they express a static quality, not an event.

Allowed (quality):

- lu intakte kastitate
- lu invikte rege

Not allowed (event meaning):

Incorrect:

lu homine veniente

If the meaning implies “who is coming,” the structure must use a relative clause:

Correct:

lu homine ke ya-veni

Bizaken does not allow participles to express temporal or narrative action.

All events must use **ya-VERB**.

5.1 Degree Markers

- **plus** — more
- **minus** — less

- **tote** — most
- **minime** — least

Pattern

Article + Degree Marker + Adjective + Noun

Examples

- **lu plus magne domu** — the bigger house
- **lu minus magne domu** — the smaller house
- **lu tote magne domu** — the biggest house
- **lu minime magne domu** — the least big house

Predicate use:

- **Lu domu era plus magne.**
- **Lu domu era tote magne.**
- **Lu domu era minime magne.**

No internal adjective change.

6. Adverbial Use (Same Form)

There is no separate adverb formation.

The same invariant adjective form is used adverbially.

Structure:

verb + modifier

Examples:

- Ille ya-loque bone.
- Lu equu ya-vade lente.
- Ille ya-mira attente.

No -mente formation exists.

No morphological distinction is made.

This unification increases regularity and reduces complexity.

Descriptive Micro-Story

Lu alte antique domu ya-sta super lu silente kampu.
 Le vaste grise muru ya-tene lu parve obskure fenestra.
 Lu prudente magistre ya-ambula lente inter le grande arbore.

Ille ya-loque bone ad lu sapiente iuvene ke ya-attende kalme.
Nunk lu tranquille ventu ya-move leve le alte viride fronde.

Translation

The tall ancient house stands upon the quiet field.
The wide gray walls hold the small dark windows.
The prudent teacher walks slowly among the great trees.
He speaks well to the wise young man who waits calmly.
Now the tranquil breeze gently moves the tall green leaves.

VI. Verbs

Verbs in Bizaken are structurally uniform and morphologically simple.
There is no conjugation by person, number, tense, or mood.
All event structure is expressed analytically.

1. Stem Formation Rules

Verb stems are derived in established formation patterns from the Latin infinitive.

Rule A: Infinitives in -re / -ri

Remove final -re or -ri.

Examples:

- *amare* → ama → ya-ama
 - *venire* → veni → ya-veni
 - *audire* → audi → ya-audi
 - *loqui* (deponent) → loque → ya-loque
-

Rule B: Infinitives in -i (3rd deponent type)

Remove final -i and add -e.

Example:

- *sequi* → seque → ya-seque
-

Constraint

All Bizaken verb stems must end in a vowel.
Consonant-final stems are forbidden.

This guarantees phonological stability and uniformity across the system.

2. The ya- Operator (Narrative Event)

All lexical verbs require the prefix:

ya-

This marks a narrative event.

Examples:

- Ille ya-veni.
- Lu homine ya-loque.
- Le iuvene ya-ambula lente.

Without **ya-**, the verb is invalid (unless functioning as auxiliary under suppression rule).

Bizaken does not encode tense morphologically.

Temporal reference is supplied by:

- adverbs (iam, nunk, ante, postea, etc.)
- context
- clause sequencing

Example:

- Ille iam ya-veni.
- Ille ya-veni ante.
- Ille ya-veni postea.

3. All Verbs Are Vowel-Final

Because of stem formation rules, every verb form ends in a vowel.

Examples:

- ya-ama
- ya-veni
- ya-loque
- ya-age
- ya-audi

This creates structural regularity and avoids morphological irregularity.

4. Standalone vs Auxiliary Behavior

Bizaken distinguishes between:

A. Auxiliary directly before ya-verb

If an auxiliary immediately precedes a ya-verb:

- the auxiliary appears **without ya-**

Example:

- Jek vole ya-veni.
- Ille pote ya-age lu labore.
- Nos debe ya-ambula.
- Ille oportet ya-dike lu veritate.

The auxiliary functions structurally, not narratively.

B. Auxiliary as standalone verb

If the auxiliary stands alone (not followed by ya-verb), it behaves as a normal verb and takes **ya-**.

Example:

- Jek ya-vole lu donu.
- Ille ya-pote multe.
- Nos ya-debe lu honore.

This distinction is binding.

5. Verb Phrase Structure (SVO Strictness)

Bizaken enforces strict **Subject–Verb–Object** order.

Because there is no case marking, word order determines grammatical function.

Correct:

- Lu homine ya-vide lu magistre.

Incorrect (inverted object):

- Lu magistre ya-vide lu homine.
(This changes the meaning.)

Human direct objects require:

ad + noun

Example:

- Ille ya-vide ad lu magistre.

Non-human objects take no marker:

- Ille ya-vide lu libru.

Subordinate clauses retain SVO order and still require ya-VERB.

Example:

- Ille ya-dike ke lu homine ya-veni.

No mood change occurs.

Short Narrative: Action Sequence

Lu iuvene ya-intra in lu antique domu.

Ille ya-mira lu obskure konklave ak ya-audi lu leve sonu.

Postea ille ya-ambula lente ad lu fenestra ak ya-aperi lu vetere porta.

Lu ventu ya-intra ak ya-move le leve velu.

Ille ya-dike ke ille vole ya-redi post, sed nunk ille ya-explora lu silente domu.

Translation

The young man enters the ancient house.

He looks at the dark hall and hears a faint sound.

Afterward he walks slowly to the window and opens the old door.

The wind enters and moves the light curtains.

He says that he wants to return later, but now he explores the silent house.

VII. Event & Action Operators

Bizaken has no tense morphology.

All temporal and aspectual distinctions are expressed analytically through a closed set of operators.

These operators are structural tools.

No additional tense, mood, or participial systems exist beyond what is listed here.

1. ya- — Narrative Event (Default)

The prefix **ya-** marks a concrete event in narrative sequence.

It is mandatory for lexical verbs unless suppressed under auxiliary rule.

Examples:

- Ille ya-veni.
- Lu homine ya-loque bone.
- Le milite ya-ambula lente.

Temporal interpretation depends on context and adverbs.

2. era — State / Identity / Location

era + predicate expresses:

- identity
- description

- location
- state

It does not describe an event.

Examples:

- Lu domu era grande.
- Ille era in lu foru.
- Le muru era alte ak forte.

There is no tense inflection.

Temporal context determines interpretation.

3. iam — Completed / Already

iam + ya-VERB marks completion relative to reference time.

Examples:

- Ille iam ya-veni.
- Nos iam ya-age lu labore.

It does not create a morphological perfect; it signals aspectual completion.

4. nunk — Present Moment Emphasis

nunk + ya-VERB emphasizes action occurring at the current reference moment.

Examples:

- Ille nunk ya-loque.
- Le iuvene nunk ya-ambula.

Without *nunk*, present-time meaning is inferred contextually.

5. vole — Intention

When followed immediately by a ya-verb:

- auxiliary appears without ya-

Example:

- Jek vole ya-veni.
- Ille vole ya-dike lu veritate.

If used alone (not followed by ya-verb), it takes ya-:

- Ille ya-vole lu honore.

6. pote — Ability

With following ya-verb:

- Pote ya-ambula.
- Ille pote ya-age lu labore.

Standalone:

- Ille ya-pote multe.
-

7. debe — Obligation

With ya-verb:

- Ille debe ya-veni.
- Nos debe ya-loque klare.

Standalone:

- Ille ya-debe lu honore.
-

8. oporte — Necessity / Fittingness

Impersonal necessity marker.

- Ille oporte ya-veni.
- Nos oporte ya-age lu opere.

Standalone (rare but possible):

- Ille ya-oporte multe.
-

9. akkede — Passive

akkede + ya-VERB expresses passive meaning.

Example:

- Lu libru akkede ya-skribe ab lu magistre.
- Lu porta akkede ya-aperi.

The lexical verb retains ya-.

The passive meaning arises from **akkede**.

10. ya-fie — Becoming / Change of State

Used with predicate.

Example:

- Ille ya-fie laete.
- Lu kaelu ya-fie obskure.
- Le arbore ya-fie viride.

It marks transformation or development.

Mini Story — Aspect Contrasts

Lu domu era silente.

Lu iuvene iam ya-veni ante lu nokte.

Nunk ille ya-ambula lente in lu obskure konklave.

Ille vole ya-aperi lu vetere porta, sed non pote ya-move lu grande klave.

Ille debe ya-exspekta, quia lu porta akkede ya-tene forte.

Postea lu ventu ya-intra, ak lu konklave ya-fie klare.

Translation

The house was silent.

The young man had already arrived before the night.

Now he walks slowly in the dark chamber.

He wants to open the old door, but he cannot move the large key.

He must wait, because the door is held firmly.

Afterward the air enters, and the hall becomes bright.

VIII. Temporal Reference System

Bizaken has **no tense morphology**.

All temporal reference is expressed analytically.

Time is indicated through:

- a closed set of time adverbs
- clause sequencing
- contextual interpretation

There is no morphological past, present, or future.

1. Time Adverbs (Closed Set)

The canonical temporal adverbs are:

- **olim** — once, formerly
- **heri** — yesterday
- **hodie** — today
- **nunk** — now

- **iam** — already
- **nondum** — not yet
- **kras** — tomorrow
- **post kras** — the day after tomorrow
- **ante** — before
- **postea** — afterwards
- **dum** — while
- **kiam** — when
- **mox** — soon

These forms are invariant.

No additional temporal adverbs are permitted unless listed in the Wordlist.

Position Rule

Unlike manner adverbs, temporal adverbs may appear:

1. Immediately before the verb
2. Immediately after the verb
3. At the beginning of a clause (for framing emphasis)

This flexibility reflects their role as clause-level time markers rather than verb modifiers.

Examples:

- Ille **heri ya-veni**.
- Ille ya-veni **heri**.
- **Heri** ille ya-veni.
- Ille **iam ya-veni**.
- Ille ya-veni **iam**.

All three positions are acceptable when clarity is preserved.

Temporal meaning arises from these markers and narrative order.

2. Sequential Narration

Sequence is expressed through:

- clause order
- adverbs such as **postea**, **ante**
- or contextual progression

Example:

- Ille ya-veni.
- Postea ille ya-loque.
- Postea ille ya-vade.

Meaning:

He came. Then he spoke. Then he left.

No tense shift occurs.

Chronology is inferred from structure and explicit time markers.

In longer sentences, Bizaken prefers explicit sequencing to prevent ambiguity.

3. Relative Time in Subordination

Subordinate clauses do not change verb form.

Each verb still takes **ya-**.

Relative time is interpreted in relation to the reference clause.

Example:

- Ille ya-dike ke ille ya-veni postea.

Meaning:

He said that he would come later.

(*postea* is relative to the time of saying.)

Example:

- Ille ya-dike ke ille ya-veni ante.

Meaning:

He said that he had come before.

There is no morphological pluperfect or future-in-the-past.

Temporal relations are lexical and contextual.

4. Counterfactual by Context

Bizaken has no special counterfactual morphology.

Irreality is inferred from context, often with **si** and **iam**.

Example:

- Si ille iam ya-veni, jek iam ya-vade.

Meaning (contextually understood):

If he had come, I would have gone.

The irrealis meaning is pragmatic, not grammatical.

Illustrative Narrative

Heri lu iuvene ya-veni ad lu antique domu.
Ille iam ya-audi ke lu domu olim era kebre.
Dum ille ya-ambula lente in lu obskure konklave, lu ventu ya-move le vetere porta.
Postea ille ya-dike ke ille ya-rede kras.
Nondum ille ya-explora lu alte turre, sed ille ya-dike ke ille ya-veni postea.
Si ille iam ya-inveni lu veritate, ille iam ya-fie kontente.

Translation

Yesterday the young man came to the ancient house.
He had already heard that the house was once famous.
While he walked slowly in the dark chamber, the wind moved the old door.
Afterward he said that he would return tomorrow.
He has not yet explored the tall tower, but he says that he will come later.
If he had already found the truth, he would have become content.

IX. Pronouns

Bizaken pronouns are minimal and invariant.
There is no case system, no gender agreement, and no declensional variation.

Grammatical function is determined by:

- position (SVO order)
- prepositions
- the **ad + human object** rule

1. Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns are:

- **jek** — I
- **tu** — you (singular)
- **ille** — he / general human
- **illa** — she
- **nos** — we
- **vos** — you (plural)
- **illus** — they

They are invariant.

Examples:

- Jek ya-veni.

- Tu ya-loque bone.
- Ille ya-ambula lente.
- Nos ya-age lu labore.
- Illus ya-intra in lu domu.

Subject pronouns may be omitted only under canonical ellipsis rules (same subject, coordinated clauses).

2. Object Pronouns

Object pronouns do not distinguish accusative and dative.

Forms:

- **me** — me
- **te** — you
- **se** — reflexive
- **eum** — default object pronoun
- **eam** — optional female human disambiguation
- **nos** — us
- **vos** — you (plural)
- **illus** — them

Examples:

- Ille ya-vide me.
- Jek ya-audi te.
- Ille ya-laude se.
- Ille ya-vide eum.
- Ille ya-vide eam.

Object pronouns follow the verb.

3. The eum Default Rule

eum is the universal default third-person object pronoun.

It may refer to:

- male humans
- female humans (when no contrast is required)
- unspecified persons

- previously mentioned animate referents
- previously mentioned non-human nouns

It functions as a general anaphoric object form.

Examples:

Ille ya-vide lu magistre.

Ille ya-vide eum.

Ille ya-lege lu libru.

Ille ya-lege eum.

Ille ya-aperi lu porta.

Ille ya-aperi eum.

If explicit female reference must be emphasized, **eam** may be used:

Ille ya-vide eam.

However, no agreement system exists.

Gender distinction is optional and used only when clarification is necessary.

4. **ad + Human Object**

When a **full human noun** functions as direct object, it is normally marked with:

ad + article + noun

Examples:

- Ille ya-vide ad lu magistre.
- Jek ya-loque ad lu iuvene.

Non-human objects take no marker:

- Ille ya-vide lu libru.
- Ille ya-aperi lu porta.

This marking compensates for the absence of case morphology and helps preserve syntactic clarity.

Object Pronouns

With object pronouns, the use of **ad** is optional.

Default form (most common):

- Ille ya-vide eum.

Marked form (emphatic or clarifying):

- Ille ya-vide ad eum.

The prepositional form may be used:

- for emphasis

- for contrast
- in longer or more complex sentences
- when clarity requires explicit marking

Both forms are grammatically valid.

Bizaken therefore distinguishes between:

- obligatory marking with full human noun phrases
- flexible marking with pronouns

This maintains clarity without overburdening ordinary speech.

5. ipsu (Intensifier)

ipsu is an invariant reflexive intensifier meaning “self.”

It is optional and emphatic.

It does not agree.

Position:

- after noun or pronoun

Examples:

- Jek ipsu ya-age lu opere.
- Ille ipsu ya-loque.
- Lu rege ipsu ya-veni.

It does not replace reflexive pronoun **se**.

Correct:

- Ille ya-laude se.
- Ille ipsu ya-laude se.

Incorrect:

- Ille ya-laude ipsu.

Dialogue Example

Lu magistre ya-intra in lu klasse.

Ille ya-vide ad lu iuvene.

Ille ya-dike, “Tu ya-audi me?”

Lu iuvene ya-respondere, “Jek ya-audi te, magistre.”

Ille ya-monstra lu libru ak ya-dike, “Jek vole ya-dona eum ad te.”

Lu iuvene ya-dike, “Jek ipsu ya-lege eum hodie.”

Translation

The teacher enters the classroom.

He sees the young man.

He says, "Do you hear me?"

The young man replies, "I hear you, teacher."

He shows the book and says, "I want to give it to you."

The young man says, "I myself will read it today."

X. Possession

Bizaken expresses possession analytically.

There is no genitive case and no agreement morphology.

Possession is expressed through:

- possessive modifiers
 - relative possession with **kuiu**
 - prepositional phrases (de + noun), when appropriate
-

1. Possessive Modifiers

The possessive modifiers are:

- **mie** — my
- **tue** — your (singular)
- **sue** — his / her / its
- **nostre** — our
- **vostre** — your (plural)
- **lor** — their

These forms are:

- invariant
- not declined
- not gender-marked
- not number-marked

Examples:

- lu mie amiku
- lu tue domu
- lu sue filiu
- le nostre arbore

- le vostre libru
- le lor domu

The possessive does not change in plural contexts.

Example:

- lu mie filiu
- le mie filiu

2. Position Rule

The position of the possessive modifier is binding.

Structure:

article + possessive + modifier(s) + noun

Examples:

- lu mie bone amiku
- lu tue grande domu
- le nostre antique libru
- le lor alte arbore

The possessive must appear immediately after the article.

Incorrect:

- lu bone mie amiku

Correct:

- lu mie bone amiku

This position rule ensures structural clarity and consistency.

3. kuiu (Relative Possession)

kuiu is the invariant possessive relative pronoun meaning “whose.”

It replaces Latin *cuius*.

Rules:

- invariant
- no agreement
- used only for possession
- introduces relative clause

Examples:

- lu homine kuiu lu filiu ya-veni
- lu domu kuiu lu porta era vetere
- le iuvene kuiu lu magistre ya-loque

There is no genitive inflection.

Possession is syntactically expressed through **kuiu**.

Short Family-Based Story

Lu nostre familia ya-vive in lu antique domu.

Lu mie patre ya-tene lu grande libru kuiu le pagine era vetere.

Lu mie matre ya-ama le viride arbore de lu hortu.

Lu mie sorore ya-lege lu nove epistolu ke lu sue amiku ya-scribe.

Lu mie fratre ya-loque ad lu magistre kuiu lu filiu ya-ambula in lu klasse.

Hodie le nostre amike ya-veni ad lu nostre domu.

Nos ya-loque kum illus ak nos ya-dike ke le lor vita era bone.

Translation

Our family lives in the ancient house.

My father has the large book whose pages were old.

My mother loves the green trees of the garden.

My sister reads the new letter that her friend wrote.

My brother speaks to the teacher whose son walks in the classroom.

In the evening we sit in our house and say that their life was good.

XI. Relative and Subordinate Clauses

Bizaken uses a deliberately reduced and explicit system for clause linkage.

There is:

- no case-based relative system
- no agreement in relatives
- no mood shift in subordination
- no infinitival subordination

All verbs in subordinate clauses retain normal **ya-** marking.

1. ke — Universal Relative

ke replaces all Classical Latin relative forms (*qui, quae, quod, quem, quam, quos, etc.*).

Properties:

- invariant
- no gender

- no number
- no case distinction

Structure:

head noun + ke + clause

Examples:

- lu homine ke ya-veni
- lu libru ke jek ya-lege
- le arbore ke ya-sta prope lu flumine

Object marking rules remain active inside the clause.

Example:

- lu homine ke ille ya-vide apud lu magistre

Each verb in the relative clause must take **ya-**.

2. **kuiu** — Possessive Relative

kuiu expresses possession (“whose”).

It is invariant.

Structure:

head noun + **kuiu** + article + noun

Examples:

- lu homine **kuiu** lu filiu ya-veni
- lu domu **kuiu** le porta era vetere
- le iuvene **kuiu** lu magistre ya-loque

The possessed noun retains its mandatory article.

3. **a quo** — Restricted Locative / Source Relative

a quo is a fossilized form used only for:

- source
- origin
- location of departure

It is not a general-purpose relative.

Examples:

- lu flumine **a quo** lu aqua ya-veni

- lu piskatore a quo Apolloniu ya-akkiye lu auxilio

It must not replace **ke** in ordinary relative clauses.

4. Allowed Subordinators

The canonical subordinators are:

- **ke** — that
- **quia** — because
- **ut** — so that
- **si** — if
- **dum** — while
- **kiam** — when

These are invariant.

Examples:

- Ille ya-dike ke lu homine ya-veni.
- Ille ya-ride quia lu historia era breve.
- Ille ya-loque ut lu iuvene ya-audi.
- Si ille ya-veni, jek ya-ride.
- Dum ille ya-ambula, lu ventu ya-move le fronde.
- Kiam ille ya-veni, nos ya-intra.

No additional conjunctions are permitted unless listed in the Wordlist.

5. No Mood Change

Subordinate clauses do not trigger:

- subjunctive mood
- infinitive constructions
- special tense forms

Every verb remains structurally identical to main clauses.

Incorrect (Latin-style):

Ille ya-dike eum veni

Correct:

Ille ya-dike ke ille ya-veni

6. No Infinitival Subordination

Bizaken does not use:

- accusative + infinitive
- bare infinitive complements

All complement clauses require a subordinator.

Incorrect:

Ille ya-vole veni

Correct:

Ille vole ya-veni

Incorrect:

Ille ya-dike eum ya-veni

Correct:

Ille ya-dike ke ille ya-veni

This preserves analytic transparency.

7. Clause Nesting Clarity

Nested clauses are permitted but must remain structurally clear.

Each clause must:

- preserve SVO order
- retain its own **ya-VERB**
- avoid ambiguity

Example of nested structure:

- Ille ya-dike, ke lu homine ke ya-veni heri, ya-loque bone.

Longer nesting is possible but clarity is mandatory.

Bizaken prefers explicit hierarchy over Latin compression.

Comma Usage (Clarity Rule)

Bizaken allows commas to mark clause boundaries.

Commas should be used:

- around relative clauses
- after introductory subordinate clauses
- in long nested structures

- to prevent ambiguity

Examples:

Ille ya-dike ke lu homine, ke ya-veni heri, ya-loque bone.

Kiam ille ya-veni, nos ya-intra.

Commas do not change syntax.

They serve readability only.

Illustrative Embedded Narrative

Lu magistre ya-lege lu epistolu, ke lu iuvene ya-skribe heri.

In lu epistolu ille ya-dike, ke lu patre, kuiu lu filiu ya-ambula in lu klasse, era prudente.

Ille etiam ya-dike, ke lu domu, a quo lu familia ya-veni, era antique.

Kiam lu magistre ya-lege lu parte, ke ya-dike, ke le amike ya-attende fore, ille ya-ride.

Ille ya-dike, ke si le iuvene ya-veni hodie, ille vole ya-laude illus.

Translation

The teacher reads the letter that the young man wrote yesterday.

In the letter he says that the father whose son walks in the classroom was prudent.

He also says that the house from which the family came was ancient.

When the teacher reads the part that says that the friends are waiting outside, he laughs.

He says that if the young men come today, he will praise them.

XII. Syntax and Sentence Architecture

Bizaken syntax is deliberately explicit.

Because there is no case marking and no verbal inflection, structural clarity depends on word order and transparent clause organization.

1. Mandatory SVO

Bizaken enforces strict:

Subject – Verb – Object

This order determines grammatical roles.

Correct:

- Lu homine ya-vide lu libru.

Reversed order changes meaning:

- Lu libru ya-vide lu homine.

Human direct objects require:

ad + noun

Example:

- Ille ya-vide ad lu magistre.

Object pronouns do not take **ad**:

- Ille ya-vide eum.

Subordinate clauses preserve SVO internally.

Example:

- Ille ya-dike ke lu iuvene ya-veni.

No inversion occurs in questions.

SVO remains unchanged.

2. Clause Hierarchy

Bizaken allows complex clause embedding but requires explicit markers.

Hierarchy is expressed by:

- subordinators (ke, quia, si, kiam, dum, ut)
- relative pronouns (ke, kuiu)
- strict clause boundaries

Each clause must contain its own **ya-VERB** unless expressing state with **era**.

Example:

- Ille ya-dike ke lu homine ke ya-veni heri ya-loque bone.

Hierarchy is linear and visible.

No compression through participles or infinitives is permitted.

3. Coordination & Ellipsis

Coordination is typically expressed with **ak**.

Example:

- Ille ya-ambula ak ya-loque.

Ellipsis rule:

The subject may be omitted in a coordinated clause only if:

- the subject is identical
- it appears in the immediately preceding clause

Example:

- Lu iuvene ya-veni ak ya-sede.

Invalid across paragraph breaks or after intervening subjects.

Example:

Lu iuvene ya-veni.

Lu magistre ya-loque.

X ya-sede. (invalid — subject changed)

Coordination must preserve clarity.

4. Long Sentence Transparency Principle

Bizaken permits long sentences, but internal hierarchy must remain explicit.

A long sentence must:

- clearly mark subordinate clauses
- avoid ambiguous pronoun chains
- maintain strict SVO order
- avoid Latin-style compression

If a sentence becomes opaque, it must be divided.

Logical sequencing is preferred over stylistic density.

Extended Narrative Sample

Lu antique domu ya-sta super lu alte kolle ke ya-spekta ad lu vaste mare.

In lu domu ya-vive lu vetere magistre ke lu iuvene de lu kivitae ya-kole, quia ille olim ya-tene lu grande honore ak ya-dike le multe historia de lu antique tempore.

Hodie lu iuvene Maximu ya-veni ad lu domu, ak ille ya-porta lu parve donu, ke lu sue patre ya-dona ad lu magistre heri.

Maximu ya-intra lente in lu atriu ak ya-vide le vetere muru ke ya-tene le antique imagine kuiu le kolore iam era palide.

Ille ya-dike ke ille vole ya-laude ad lu magistre, sed ille etiam ya-time quia lu vetere homine era severe ak prudente.

Kiam lu magistre ya-intra in lu atriu, ille ya-spekta ad lu iuvene ak ya-dike ke ille iam ya-audi de lu donu ke Maximu ya-porta.

Ille ya-dike ke si lu iuvene ya-tene lu diligente mente ak ya-lege lu libru ke ille vole ya-dona ad eum, ille ya-fie sapiente.

Maximu ya-responde ke ille vole ya-age lu bone opere, ak ille ya-promitte ke ille ya-redi postea, dum lu sole ya-kade lente super lu mare.

Lu magistre ya-nuta ak ya-dike ke lu vita de le iuvene ke ya-attende in lu kivitae era diffikile, sed ke le prudente mente kuiu lu studiu ya-tene ordine pote ya-supera lu timore.

Postea Maximu ya-sede in lu silente konklave ke ya-spekta ad lu hortu, ak ille ya-lege lu prime pagina de lu libru ke lu magistre ya-dona ad eum.

Dum ille ya-lege, lu ventu ya-intra per lu aperte fenestra ak ya-move lu leve velu, ak lu mente de Maximu ya-fie kalme.

In lu vespere ille ya-vade fore ak ya-spekta ad lu mare ke ya-splende sub lu ultime lumine.
Ille ya-dike in lu sue korpore ke ille ya-redi kras, quia ille ya-sape ke lu via ke ya-duke ad lu sapientia non era breve, sed era stabile ak klare.

XIII. Prepositions (Closed Set)

Bizaken uses a fixed and closed set of prepositions.

Prepositions replace the Latin case system.

They determine syntactic relationships explicitly.

No additional prepositions may be introduced unless listed in the canonical grammar or Wordlist.

1. Full List

The canonical prepositions are:

ab — from
ad — to, toward
ante — before
apud — at, near
circum — around
kontra — against
kum — with
de — of, about, from
ex — out of
in — in, into
inter — between, among
per — through
post — after
pro — for
propter — because of
sine — without
sub — under
super — above, over
trans — across
ultra — beyond
iuxta — next to
prope — near
praeter — besides, except
extra — outside

Additional canonical items:

sekundum — according to
insuper — moreover (adverbial but prepositional origin)
kirke — around (variant of circum, listed)

This list is closed.

2. Preposition + Noun Only

Structure is fixed:

preposition + article + noun

Examples:

- in lu domo
- ad lu magistre
- de lu libru
- per le via
- super lu muru
- inter le homine

Prepositions do not govern case endings.

The noun remains invariant.

Incorrect (no article):

in domu

Correct:

in lu domu

The article remains mandatory with common nouns.

Human Objects and ad

The preposition **ad** is also used for:

- direction
- and mandatory marking of human direct objects

Example:

- Ille ya-vide ad lu magistre.
- Ille ya-vade ad lu domu.

Context distinguishes object marking from direction.

3. Spatial vs Abstract Usage

Prepositions may be used spatially or abstractly.

Spatial

- in lu hortu
- sub lu arbore

- super lu muru
- trans lu flumine

Abstract

- de lu veritate
- pro lu honore
- propter lu timore
- sekundum lu lege

Because Bizaken lacks case morphology, abstract relations must be expressed explicitly.

Example:

- Ille ya-loque de lu historia.
- Ille ya-age pro lu familia.

Prepositions prevent ambiguity and maintain structural transparency.

Mini Descriptive Paragraph

Lu antique domu ya-sta super lu kolle prope lu mare.

In lu hortu inter le alte arbore ya-flue lu parve flumine.

Lu iuvene ya-ambula per lu via ak ya-vade ad lu domu.

Sub lu vetere muru ille ya-sede kum lu sue amiku ak ya-loque de lu vita.

Post lu vespere ille ya-vade trans lu kampu ak ya-spekta ultra lu vaste horizonte.

Translation

The ancient house stands upon the hill near the sea.

In the garden among the tall trees flows the small river.

The young man walks along the road and goes to the house.

Under the old wall he sits with his friend and speaks about life.

After the evening he walks across the field and looks beyond the wide horizon.

Demonstratives (MINIMAL SYSTEM)

Allowed forms:

- **hik** — this (near)
- **hok** — that (distal)

Rules:

- invariant (no case, number, gender)
- position: article + demonstrative + noun
- may stand alone as pronouns

Examples:

Jek ya-vole lu hik libro, non lu hok libro.
Lu hik era bon.
Lu hok non ya-place me.

XIV. Questions

Bizaken forms questions without inversion and without verbal modification.

Word order remains strictly SVO.

Interrogation is expressed through:

- question words
- clause-final question mark
- optional particles **num** and **nonne**

There is no auxiliary inversion and no verb movement.

1. Question Words

The canonical interrogatives are:

Place

- **unde** — from where
- **quo** — to where
- **ubi** — where

Reason

- **kur** — why

Thing

- **quod** — what (thing / content)

Person

- **ke** — who

Time

- **kiam** — when

Manner

- **quomodo** — how

Quantity

- **quantu** — how much
- **quanti** — how many

These are invariant.

Examples:

- Ubi lu magistre ya-sta?
- Kur tu ya-veni heri?
- Ke ya-loque ad lu iuvene?
- Quod tu ya-lege?
- Quomodo ille ya-age lu opere?
- Quanti homine ya-veni hodie?

The rest of the clause remains unchanged.

2. Yes/No Questions

Neutral yes/no questions are formed by:

SVO + ?

Example:

- Tu ya-veni?
- Ille ya-lege lu libru?
- Le iuvene ya-ambula lente?

No inversion occurs.

Incorrect:

Ya-veni tu?

Correct:

Tu ya-veni?

3. num / nonne

These particles express speaker expectation.

num — expects negative answer

- Num tu ya-veni?
(You did not come, did you?)

nonne — expects positive answer

- Nonne tu ya-veni?
(You did come, didn't you?)

Word order remains unchanged.

Particles appear at the beginning of the clause.

4. No Inversion

Bizaken never inverts verb and subject.

Questions maintain:

Subject – Verb – Object

Even with interrogatives:

Correct:

- Ke ya-veni hodie?

Subject remains after interrogative.

No auxiliary system exists.

No do-support exists.

No morphological change occurs.

Dialogue Illustration

Lu magistre ya-intra in lu klasse.

Ille ya-dike, "Ubi le iuvene ya-sta?"

Lu diskipulu ya-responde, "Ille ya-sta in lu hortu."

Lu magistre ya-dike, "Kur ille ya-ambula fore?"

Lu diskipulu ya-dike, "Ille ya-dike ke ille vole ya-lege in lu silente loku."

Lu magistre ya-dike, "Nonne ille ya-promitte ke ille ya-veni heri?"

Lu diskipulu ya-responde, "Ita, sed nunk ille ya-veni."

Translation

The teacher enters the classroom.

He says, "Where are the young men?"

The student replies, "He is in the garden."

The teacher says, "Why is he walking outside?"

The student says, "He said that he wants to read in a quiet place."

The teacher says, "Did he not promise that he would come yesterday?"

The student replies, "Yes, but now he has come."

XV. Numbers

Bizaken numbers are invariant lexical items.

They do not decline and do not agree with nouns.

Nouns do not change form in the plural.

Number is expressed through:

- the article
- the numeral

- context

1. Basic Numerals

The canonical numerals are:

unu — one

duo — two

tres — three

quattuor — four

quinque — five

sex — six

septe — seven

okto — eight

nove — nine

dek — ten

11–19:

unudek

duodek

tredek

quattuordek

quindek

sedek

septendek

oktodek

novendek

Tens:

viginti — twenty

triginta

quadraginta

quinguaginta

sexaginta

septuaginta

oktoginta

nonaginta

kentu — hundred

Numbers are written as independent words.

They are invariant and do not modify noun form.

2. Articles with Numbers

Articles are mandatory before numerals when modifying nouns.

Structure:

article + numeral + noun

Examples:

- lu unu pueru
- le duo homine
- le tres libru
- le dek milite
- le viginti iuvene

The noun remains unchanged.

Incorrect:

duo homine

Correct:

le duo homine

The article anchors the noun phrase syntactically.

3. Quantification

Quantification may be expressed through:

- numerals
- quantu (how much)
- quanti (how many)

Examples:

- Quanti le homine ya-veni?
- Quantu lu aqua ya-flue in lu flumine?

Because nouns lack plural morphology, quantification relies on:

- article + numeral
- contextual clarity

Example:

- le quinque libru ya-sta in lu mensa.

No agreement is required.

Short Counting Scene

Lu magistre ya-intra in lu klasse ak ya-spekta ad le diskipule.

Ille ya-dike, "Quanti le iuvene era hodie in lu klasse?"

Lu diskipulu ya-responde, "Magistre, le dek iuvene ya-veni, sed le duo homine nondum ya-veni."

Ille ya-numera, "Unu, duo, tres, quattuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem."
Postea ille ya-dixit, "Kras le viginti discipuli ya-veni pro lu grande interrogatione."

Translation

The teacher enters the classroom and looks at the students.
He says, "How many young men are in the class today?"
The student replies, "Teacher, ten young men have come, but two men have not yet come."
He counts, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."
Afterward he says, "Tomorrow twenty students will come for the great examination."

XVI. Lexicon Authority

1. Wordlist supremacy
 2. No invention rule
 3. Derivation transparency principle
 4. Substrate section limitations
-

XVII. Extended Narrative Sample

Lu antique domu ya-sta super lu alte kolle ke ya-spekta ad lu vaste mare.
In lu domu ya-vive lu vetere magister ke le iuvene de lu civitate ya-kole, quia ille olim ya-tene lu grande honore ak ya-dixit le multe historia de lu antique tempore de lu civitate.

Hodie lu sole ya-splende ak non ya-pluit, sed lu leve ventu ya-fla de lu mare ak ya-porte lu salse odore in le tranquille strata de lu urbe.

Dariu iam ya-surge ante lu prime lumine, quia ille debe ya-ambulare ad lu grande mercatu ke ya-sta inter lu antique portu ak lu nove foru.

In lu kulina lu sue uxore Livia ya-prepara lu parve prandiu ke ille vole ya-porta kum se.
Ille ya-dixit, "Tu ya-redi ante lu vespere?"
Dariu ya-responde, "Jek ya-redi postea, kiam jek ya-vende le mie fruktu ak ya-eme le nekesse merke pro lu nostre domu."

Postea ille ya-intra in lu horreu ke ya-sta prope lu domu ak ya-spekta le ligne krate ke ya-tene le rubre dulce fruktu kuiu le suku ya-luke klare sub lu matutine lumine.
Ille ya-numera le krate ak ya-dixit in lu sue mente ke si ille ya-vende bene hodie, ille pote ya-akkipi lu multe kesef.

Dum ille ya-ambulare per le longe strata ke ya-duke ad lu mercatu, ille ya-vide le piskatore ke ya-redi de lu mare kum le sue rete plene de le pisce.
Lu unu piskatore ya-dixit ad eum, "Lu ventu ya-fla bone hodie; nonne tu ya-sente ke lu mare era kalme?"
Dariu ya-responde, "Ita, ak jek ya-spera ke lu die ya-mane serene."

Kiam ille ya-veni in lu grande mercatu, ille ya-spekta ad le multe homine ke ya-ambulare inter le ligne mensa super ke le venditore ya-pone le varie merke.
Ille ya-pone le sue krate super lu stabile mensa ke ya-sta iuxta lu venditore kuiu lu filiu ya-klama forte ut le emptore ya-veni ad lu mensa.

Lu femina ke ya-porta lu viride vestimentu ya-appropinque ad Dariu ak ya-dike, "Quantu lu kesef tu ya-pete pro lu unu krate?"

Dariu ya-respondere, "Lu pretiu era modike, sed quia le fruktu ke tu ya-vide era rekente, jek ya-pete le dek nummu."

Lu femina ya-spekta le fruktu ak ya-dike, "Num tu ya-dike lu veritate?"

Ille ya-respondere, "Jek ya-dike ke si tu ya-eme le duo krate, jek ya-dona ad te lu tertie ut lu parve donu."

Dum ille ya-loque, lu sole ya-askende plus alte ak lu leve ventu ya-move lu kolorate velu ke ya-pende super le mensa.

Le merkatore, ke ya-vende le velu, le piske, le fruktu ak lu oleu, ya-klama forte, ak le emptore ke ya-ambula lente inter le strata, ya-tene lu parve sakku in le sue manu.

Postea lu vetere amiku Yuba ya-veni ad Dariu ak ya-dike, "Jek ya-audi ke tu vole ya-akkipi le nove merke ex lu villa ke era ultra lu flumine."

Dariu ya-respondere, "Ita, quia lu patre kuiu lu filiu ya-labora in lu villa ya-promitte ke ille ya-porte le merke kras, sed si lu ventu ya-fie forte, ille non pote ya-naviga."

Yuba ya-dike, "Si ille non ya-veni, tu pote ya-eme de le altere venditore."

Dariu ya-nuta ak ya-dike, "Jek ya-sape, sed le merke ke ille ya-porte era semper bone ak stabile."

Dum le hora ya-praeteri lente, Dariu ya-vende le plure krate ak ya-akkipi le nummu ke le emptore ya-pone super lu mensa.

Ille ya-tene lu kesef in lu parve sakku kuiu lu korde era firme, ak ille ya-dike in lu sue mente ke ille iam ya-vende plus quam heri.

In lu media die lu sole ya-splende forte ak le merkatore ke ya-sede sub lu umbrose pannu ya-bibe aqua ak ya-loque de lu pretiu de lu oleu ke ya-kreske post lu ultime tempestate.

Dariu ya-dike ke quia lu tempestate olim ya-destrue lu parte de lu villa, le agrikola pote ya-pete lu plus kesef pro le sue merke.

Postea, kiam le ultime krate ya-vende, Dariu ya-pone le vakue krate sub lu mensa ak ya-numera lu kesef ke ille ya-akkipi.

Ille ya-dike ke si ille iam ya-tene satis de lu kesef, ille vole ya-eme lu nove rete pro lu sue fratre ke ya-labora in lu portu.

Kiam lu sole ya-inklina ad lu okkidente, lu leve ventu de lu mare ya-fla adhuk, sed lu kalide die ya-fie dulce.

Dariu ya-ambula lente per le strata ke ya-duke ad lu domu ak ya-spekta le nave in lu portu a quo le merkatore ya-veni ex le altere terra.

Ille ya-vade ad lu sue domu ante lu vespere.

Livia ya-aperi lu porta ak ya-dike, "Nonne tu ya-redi ante lu nokte?"

Ille ya-respondere, "Ita, ak jek ya-porte lu kesef ke jek ya-akkipi hodie."

Illus ya-sede in lu parve hortu kuiu le arbore ya-tene le leve viride fronde, ak lu ventu ya-fla kalme inter le fronde.

Dariu ya-dike ke lu vita in lu Tingi, quamquam non semper fakile, era stabile kiam lu sole ya-splende ak lu mare ya-mane tranquille.

Kiam lu nokte ya-veni ak lu prime stella ya-appari super lu mare, ille ya-dike ke kras ille ya-redi ad lu merkatu, quia lu homine ke ya-labora pro lu nostre familia debe ya-age hodie, sed pote ya-tene lu mente tranquille kiam lu labore era honeste ak bone.

XVII. Appendix

This appendix provides compact structural reference tools for writers and readers.
It summarizes core mechanisms without replacing the full grammar.

1. Quick Reference Tables

Articles

Function Form

Singular **lu**

Plural **le**

Rule: Article mandatory with all common nouns.

Basic Clause Pattern

Subject – ya-Verb – Object

Example:

Ille ya-lege lu libru.

Human direct object:

Ille ya-vide **ad lu magistre**.

Pronouns

Subjects

jek — I

tu — you (sg.)

ille — he

illa — she

nos — we

vos — you (pl.)

illus — they

Objects

me

te

se

eum (default)

eam (female human optional)

nos

vos

illus

Possessives (Invariant)

mie
tue
sue
nostre
vostre
lor

Structure:

article + possessive + adjective(s) + noun

Example:

lu mie grande domu

Core Operators

ya- — event
era — state
iam — already
nunk — now
vole — want
pote — can
debe — must
oportere — it is necessary
akkede — passive
ya-fie — become

Subordinators

ke — that / who
kuiu — whose
a quo — from which
quia — because
si — if
ut — so that
dum — while
kiam — when

No mood change.

No infinitive subordination.

Prepositions (Closed Set)

ab
ad
ante

apud
circum
kontra
kum
de
ex
in
inter
per
post
pro
propter
sine
sub
super
trans
ultra
iuxta
prope
praeter
extra
sekundum

Structure:

preposition + article + noun

2. Derivation Templates

Nouns

Primary Rule

Latin accusative singular minus -m.

domum → domu

portum → portu

fructum → fruktu

Consonant-final nouns

Latin genitive stem + -e.

imaginis → imagine

temporis → tempore

No plural morphology.

Plural expressed by article: le + noun.

Verbs

Latin infinitive minus -re / -ri.

amare → ama
legere → lege
audire → audi
accipere → akkipe

Narrative form:

ya- + stem

ya-ama

ya-lege

ya-audi

All verbs must be vowel-final.

Adjectives

Invariant -e form.

clarus → klare

magnus → grande

prudens → prudente

rubens → rubente

Position:

article + adjective + noun

lu grande domu

le prudente homine

Questions

No inversion.

Tu ya-veni?

Particles:

num — expecting no

nonne — expecting yes

3. Checklist for Correct Bizaken Writing

Before finalizing a text, verify:

Lexicon

- Every word mechanically derivable from Classical Latin or listed.
- No Romance spellings.
- No medieval or modern semantic drift.

Nouns

- Derived from accusative minus -m.
- Consonant stems formed with -e.
- No noun ends in -o unless canonically justified.
- No plural morphology.
- Article always present.

Adjectives

- End in -e.
- Appear before noun.
- No agreement changes.
- No Romance endings.

Verbs

- Stem = infinitive minus -re.
- All verbs vowel-final.
- Narrative events use ya-.
- No infinitival complements.
- No tense morphology.

Syntax

- Strict SVO.
- Human direct object marked with ad.
- Each clause has its own verb.
- Subordination uses ke / quia / si etc.
- No case remnants.
- No inversion in questions.

Metadata:

Language: Bizaken

Language Type: Constructed analytic language

Language Model: Afro-Mediterranean Latin reconstruction

Language Family (modeled): Romance (African Latin continuation hypothesis)

Script: Latin alphabet (orthographic reform with c → k stabilization)

Grammar Profile: Analytic, non-inflected

Inflectional Morphology: Absent (no case, no gender agreement, no verbal conjugation)

Word Order: Strict SVO

Aspect System: Explicit narrative prefix (ya-)

Tense Marking: Analytic (lexical and contextual only)

Lexical Policy: Productive Latin derivation + controlled substrate layer

Substrate Layers: Berber, Punic, Greek, Vandalic (restricted and listed)

Derivational Basis: Classical Latin headwords

Prepositional System: Closed set

Subordination: Finite clauses only (no infinitival constructions)

Corpus Structure: Rule-based grammar with narrative illustrations

Geographical Model: Late Antique North Africa (Byzacena)

Historical Frame: Alternative continuity of African Latin

Typological Orientation: Synthetic-to-analytic transition model

Intended Use: Linguistic reconstruction, comparative study, corpus development

License: Public Domain